CHECK AGAINST STRIKES

System Federation Adopted at the Conference of Railway Employes.

Conductors, Switchmen, Firemen, Trainmen and Telegraphers Interested in the Movement-A Victory for the Conservatives.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 31 .- "System federation" was agreed upon by the representatives of the organized railroad employes in conference in this city to-day. The term is used in contradistinction to national federation, and means that members of the various orders on any one system of roads will be left to decide for themselves whether or not they will unite, and such action will be binding upon them alone. It has taken three of continuous discussion for delegates to reach this common ground, and several times an agreement was thought impossible. The point causing the most discussion was whether it would be made imperative for all orders on any one system to join, or whether two or more should be allowed to federate. It was finally decided to adopt the plan giving the most liberty. Any two organizations on the system may make a federation on the plan adopted, leaving the others to join as they see fit. Such federation will be binding only on the members. Conservative members of the conference feel they have gained a point, and wherever the new plan is adopted it will serve as a check against ill advised strikes or hasty action of any sort.

Under the new plan, when the members of any organization have a grievance against the railroad, their grievance committee must first do ail in their power to settle it. When they fail the executive head of the order must be called in and do his best to effect a settlement. Not until both of these have failed can the executive heads of all the organizations in the federation be called upon, and they must be unanimous before a strike can be ordered. but when ordered all must go out. It will be seen that the organization is imple and requires no new officers. The orders interested are conductors, switchmen, firemen, trainmen and telegraphers. As the engineers at their last convention favored federation with the same fundamental principles it is thought they may eventually come in. Some of the members of the conference which adjourned this afternoon were not anthorized to act for their respective orders, and details of the plan will not be made public until they have secured the ratitication of their constituency. Members of the conference were given a banquet by the grand officers of the conductors tonight, and left for their homes on late

Prosperous Year for Chicago Roads. CHICAGO, Dec. 31 .- The year just ending has been a prosperous one for the railroads centering in Chicago. Every one of them is able to show handsome gains in both gross and net earnings, notwithstanding the fact that rates have been figuratively low during the greater part of the year. At no time has there been such a rush of business as to seriously embarrass any of the roads, yet taking the twelve months together, the volume of freight and passenger traffic has been enormous. The amount of freight, exclusive of live stock. brought into and taken out of Chicago will, it is estimated, reach a total of 10,000,-000 tons. At the same time the managers of the various lines say that it has been a very expensive year for them, on account of the heavy outlays necessary in preparing to handle next year's business. A very large proportion of their earnings have been set apart for this purpose, and for this reason some of the companies are compelled to postpone contemplated iscreases in dividends. It is thought that \$50,000,000 would hardly cover the amounts appropriated since April 1, and now being expended for improvements in terminal facilities, new equipment and betterments generally, in auticipation of a heavy increase of business during the world's fair year.

Competitor for the Monon, BEDFORD, Ind., Dec. 31.—It has just been learned that the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which was secured by the Baitimore & Onio Southwestern, is under contract to be built into this city without delay, in order to make connection with the Bedford Belt railway. It is contemplated to extend the Ohio & Mississippi northwest from this place to a connection with the Evansville & Indianapolis and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads, so that the first road may run through trains to Chicago from Cincinnati to the world's fair. This would place the Obio & Mississippi in competition with the Monon, which company has a complete monopoly of the traffic to Chicago, which amounts to thousands of dollars annually, on account of the immense stone shipments from this city. The Beaford Belt railway officials are also making preparations to extend the line to Columbus, Ind.

Changes on the Illinois Central. CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Illinois Central railroad has abolished the title of "superintendent of lines" and the office that goes with the title. At the last meeting of the board of directors it was decided to reduce the number of officers and to extend the jurisdiction of the remaining ones. The immediate cause of this action was the accession by the Illinois Central of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad, which largely extended the mileage of the system in the South and made a reorganization of the operating departmentadvisable. In accordance with such action General Superintendent Sallivan has issued a circular, bearing date of Jan. 1, announcing the changes to take effect on that date. J. G. Hartigan, heretofore superintendent of the lines north of the Ohio river, is made assistant general superintendent in charge of the lines north of the Ohio river and west of Chicago. O. M. Dunn, heretofore superintendent of the Southern lines, is made superintendent of the Louisiana division, and M. Gilleas becomes superintendent of the Mississippi valley lines. E. G. Russell, who has been superintendent of the lines west of Chicago, will probably remain with the company, but his duties have not been defined.

Coal Rate War Ended. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 81 .- The anthracite coal rate trouble between the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad companies is about at an end, and before the close of the first week of the new year the relations which existed between the two great systems prior to Aug. 24 last will have been fully restored. A conference has been held, at which it was agreed by the representatives of the three companies-the Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania and the Reading-to issue joint through rates on anthracite coal via all junction points, taking Philadelphia as the basis of the same, and to circulate the new tariff sheets as soon as they can be bad of the printer.

General Notes.

The gross earnings of eighty-two railroads for the second week of December were \$8,409,482, an increase of \$141,373; and those of seventy-two roads for third week \$7,007,223, an increase of \$162,726,

The entire force of boiler-makers employed in the Brooks locomotive-works, at Dunkirk, N. Y., about three hundred in number, have struck for higher wages. This is the first strike in the works for

Beginning to-day the Adam's Express Company will assume charge of the express business of the entire Burlington system of ratiroads, supplanting the American Express Company. The change will affect probably seven thousand men. It is understood, however, that nearly all the employes of the American company will be re-

tained by its successor. The Transcontinental Association passed out of existance yesterday. At its last meeting in Chicago it resolved to disband Dec. 81, and Chairman Vining was instructed to wind up the affairs of the organization as soon after that date as pos- | days.'

sible. In the meantime there is some talk of calling a meeting this month for the purpose of affecting a new agreement.

EPIDEMIC IN A PRISON.

Fourteen Deaths in the Arkansas Penitentiary Due to Filth-Officials Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31. -One more death occurred at the penitentiary yesterday, making a total of fourteen. The coroner's jury found that the convict died from "some epidemic disease unknown to the jury." Coroner Bond filed a report with the board of penitentiary commissioners, in which he stated that the sanitary condition of the place was horrible in the extreme, and calculated to breed an epidemic in its worst form. He cited at some length the amount of filth piled up in different quarters of the inclosure. The commissioners immediately drove out to the prison and made a personal examination. That a contagions disease in its now admits of no dispute. The poison theory is fast fading away. The man who died to-day was not in the Helena gang and has not been outside of the walls for several days. He was in perfect health yesterday at dinner. The physicians of Little Rock laugh at the poison theory. People are becoming shaky, and cholera is talked of. The convict was well to within dead bodies sent to the institute from the

an hour of his death. The Arkansas Medical Institute students refuse to handle Mayor Fletcher yesterday instructed City Physician Dickinson to make a thorough sanitary examination of the prison. Dr. Dickinson, in his report, recommends the enforcement of sanitary regulations to the full limit. As a result of this, lime and other disinfectants were taken to the prison, this morning, and two hundred convicts set to work cleaning the premises. Mayor Fietcher has also directed the arrest of Secretary of State Chism and Attorney-general Atkinson, of the Penitentiary Board; Inspector Carroll, S. M. Aperson, who represents the lessees of the penitentiary, and Calvin Pemberton, warden of the prison, on the charge of violating the sanitary ordinances. Mayor Fletcher declares that the epidemic at the penitentiary is the culmination of the lease system. and the responsibility rests with the State. He intends to have every person arrested who has anything to do with the management of the State prison, except the Gov-

FEARED RETALIATION.

Discriminating Duties on Molasses and Sugar Removed by the Canadian Government.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 .- To-day's Official Gazette contains three important proclamations, suspending certain sections of acts passed in 1891 and 1892, which imposed different rates of duties on sugars and molasses when imported indirectly from the country of production to the rates charged where the importation is direct. The result will be that during the continuance of these proclamations molasses and sugar coming into the country by indirect importation will be placed on an equal footing with direct importations. The duty on sugar coming by indirect importation was 5 per cent. ad valorem, and on molasses 21/2 cents per gallon, and these duties are abolished by the proclamations. The result will be to take off the discriminating duties against indirect importations. These clauses of the acts mentioned have been quoted by the United States as evincing a disposition on the part of Canda to discriminate against the United States, while the United States makes no such discrimination against other countries, and the Dominion government has, no doubt, thought it best, in order to remove any ground for irritation, to suspend by proclamation the discriminating clauses as an evidence of a good and friendly feeling.

TO EAT CROW. A Politician Tells How the Phrase Passed Into the Language.

The origin of the expression "to eat crow" caused some dispute in an uptown club-house one evening recently, and one white-headed old politician accounted for it in this way:

"Years ago," he said, "a soldier stationed on Governor's island wandered up into the city, and out upon the pasture lands just north of Chambers street, to have some fun. There he spied a crow hopping about among the cows, and he instantly aimed his gun at it and shot it dead. As he did so a ragged little boy, who had been watching him, dashed off with a wild yell in the direction of a distant house. The soldier laughed at what he thought to be the boy's terror at the report of the gun, and laying it down carefully at the root of the tree, he went to pick up the crow.

"After that something else attracted his attention, and he did not think of his gun again till he heard an angry voice behind him, and, turning around, found himself gazing straight down the barrel. A furious Dutchman was at the other end of the gun. The soldier had shot the Dutchman's pet crow, the boy had borne testimony to the deed, and now for the penalty.

"Sparing you a recital of the heated conversation which followed, the result was that the Dutchman spared the soldier's life only on condition that he would soldier argued vehemently, but to no purpose. He finally secured permission to pluck the crow and cook it a little over a fire made with a few chips. Then he began to eat, but, before he had eaten more than balf of the carrion-bird, he became so sick that he swore he would rather be shot

"The Dutchman's wrath seemed to be appeased by this time, however, and herestored the soldier his gun and bade him begone. The soldier took the gan, but instead of begoining he instantly took aim at the Dutchman's head and vowed to blow his brains out if he did not at once eat the other half of the crow. The Dutchman was compelled by fear of death to swallow the rest of the loathsome flesh, and then the soldier departed, leaving the injured Dutchman ready to burst with rage and

"The latter swore vengeance, and next day appeared on Governor's island and made complaint to the commandant that one of the soldiers had wantonly shot his tame crow. The commandant told the Dutchman to pick out the offender and he should be punished. The Dutchman pointed to a soldier not far away and identified

"Calling the soldier to him the commandant said sternly: 'Did you ever see this man before?' pointing to the Dutch-

"'Yes, sir,' replied the soldier, with a laugh in his eye. 'I dined with him yester-

"This answer so amused the Dutchman. besides reminding him of how all his friends would laugh at him should the story get out, that he refused to push the complaint against the soldier, and 'to eat crow,' meaning to suffer anything mortifying or humiliating, passed into a proverb from that day.'

Did You Get a Handkerchief?

New York Times. "I'm always sorry." commented a woman the other day, "to see the crowds around the handkerchief counters at Christmas time. I'm reminded of a dear old aunt of mine, whom I once asked, as I was saying good-bye before going on a journey, what I should bring her. 'Anything, my dear,' she replied, with a twinkle of her shrewd blue eyes; 'anything but handkerchiefs. have all of those I shall ever need.' And she opened a bureau drawer to show piles of neatly stacked squares growing yellow

with disuse. "People in a quandary for a small gift fall back on the handkerchief prop to the disappointment, I'm sure, of nine-tenths of the recipients. I am a staunch believer myself in the frivolity of Christmas. I try to make my gifts bits of incongruous extravagance to those who receive them. once sent a box of expensive toilet soap in a lovely satin-limished box to a poor, plain old maid who lived alone and made boys' trousers for a living. The notion was suggested to me by a chance use at my house of a perfumed cake whese fragrance, clinging to her hands, she commented on in a pleased way. Months afterward she told me nothing had ever done her more good than the box of soap. I believed her. She couldn't express it, but its use conserved a certain aroma of dainty living about her that probably helped her through tedions

CAPRIVI FLOURISHES A CLUB

He Will Strictly Enforce the Service Rule if the Army Bill Is Not Passed.

Menace that Is Bitterly Resented and Has Resulted in Numerous Protests Against the Chancellor's Threat.

BERLIN, Dec. 31 .- The truce in political fends customary during the Christmas recess in the Reichstag has been observed as usual this season, and the truce has been accentuated by the anger that is felt against each other by the political parties. The official press, however, flaunts the noncompromise flag over the army bill, while the opposition papers respond, challenging the government to dissolve the Reichworst form has taken hold of the inmates | stag. Since the North German Gazette, the official organ, announced that Chancellor Von Caprivi would concede nothing to the opponents of the measure, and that if the Reichstag refused to grant the funds necessary to augment the army effective, the government would resort to the rigorous practice of three years' service, the agitation throughout the country has become aggravated. The government's menace is designed to thrili every family circle in the empire. The usage at present observed sends home the men serving their third year in the army six and often seven months before the expiration of their time. The threat to enforce the full period of service places the Reichstag in an inviduous position. If it refuses to augment the effective strength of the army in return for a reduction in the service period the government can place the responsibility for the unpopular measure on the hostile majority. This, as will be readily seen, is a skillful stroke of statesmanship or politics, and it has aroused the rage of the Clerical and Freissinige parties, who, in the meantime, defy the menace held out by the government, and declare that nothing will modify their opposition to the bill. The excitement that has been caused by the Chancellor's threat is seen in the un-

wonted number of public meetings and political reunions held everywhere in the country. So deep is the interest in these gatherings that they present far more attraction to the citizens generally than the new year festivities, which are consequently put in the background. Neither the Centrist nor the Freissinige party really desires a dissolution of the Reichstag. The government bluster badly conceals official anxiety to get the bill accepted with any modifications short of abandoning the leading points. At the last meeting of the Reichstag committee of twenty-eight, which is considering the bill the compromise members, who had heretofore been working secretly, openly showed their hands. Several Centrists who were supposed to be implacably opposed to the measure supported the suggestions made by the conservative members which pointed to an agreement. In official circles it is expected that the government will score a triumph, and this expectation does not falter, because it is based on a knowledge of inside facts.

THE EDUCATIONAL FIGHT. The Landtag will resume its sittings on Jan. 10. The Prussian Ministry, having ventured to adopt the decree of Count Von Zedlitz-Trutzschler, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, making religious instruction at the schools obligatory, another fierce educational fight is inevitable. It was this decree that led to Count Von Zedlitz-Trutzschler's resignation. Dr. Von Bosse, his successor, took office under the general belief that the decree had been canceled and would meyer more be heard of. It is understood that Emperor William influenced the Ministers to try to revive the decree. The National Zeitung says that if Dr. Von Bosse persists in the attempt to deprive parents of their privileges to regulate the religious instruction of their children, he will meet the fate of his predecessor and will be compelled to retire from office un-Freissinnige Zeitung advises parents not to send their children to the religious exercises and to defy the decree, relying upon the tribunals of the law to pronounce the objectionable order a violation of the Constitution which guarantees liberty of

The New Year's speech which the Emperor will probably deliver to-morrow does not excite anticipation as to what he will have to say. It is generally believed that the grand official circle that will meet to-morrow will hear his Majesty allude to the attacks that have been recently made on the administration of the army, which attacks had their origin in the charges made by rector Ablwardt. The group of generals who will attend the reception will expect to hear some soothing reference to the admirable condition of the troops. If the Emperor should denounce criticisms of his officials as unjustifiable libels certain personages will be gratified. The Ahlwardt charges, which are now disposed of, are as nothing when compared with the accusations the Liberal press is | her own existence.

ready to make if it only dared. The Emperor has been warned that there is a tendency current to attack the army administration, as is evidenced in to-day's assue of the Vorwaerts, the leading organ of the Socialists, and it is expected that he will give an explicit caution as to how papers presuming to assail the reputations of high dignitaries shall be dealt with. His Majesty 18 still sore over the Ahlwardt affair, and is intensely irritated because of the article in the Vorwaerts. It is reported that the prosecution of that paper is im-

pending. The court season commences on Jan. 15. with a reception and ball at the palace. From then until Lent almost every day is set for a special function, and the season promises to be the most brilliant one known in the present court. The wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia, a sister of the Emperor, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, son of the late Landgrave of Hesse and the landgravin Anna, princess of Prussia, will take place on Jan. 25. The ceremony will be preceded on Jan. 23 by a state banquet. Jan. 27 will be the thirtyanniversary of the Emperor's birth. All the wedding guests will attend divine service in the royal chapel, after which a grand reception and a state dinner will be given, followed by a gala performance at the opera. Tradesmen are rejoicing at the prospect of receiving unlimited orders that will last until the end of February. The King of Denmark, the Dake and Duchess of Connaught and a host of other royal personages will attend the wedding of Princess Margaret. The presence of the Czarewitch is uncertain, though court report has it that he has accepted the invitation extended to him. In view of the reappearance of the cholers in Hamburg, the Prussian authorities have ordered a strict supervision of all persons suspected of having the disease. In all doubtful cases bacteriological examination will be made.

The Vorwaerts says that a scrutiny of one hundred receipts given for payments from the Gueiph fund has disclosed the fact that part of the fund was paid to court officials, generals, judges, journalists and members of Parliament.

> ---That's What She Did.

The fair young Chicagoan's hand had been sought, and to some extent found by a distinguished European nobleman. That she was rich it is hardly necessary to

That he was poor but titled is equally unnecessary of statement. The girl's father was a simon pure American. He had sized up the nobleman. At the same time he was fond of his joke, "Daddy," sne said to him in her airy-fairy-

Lillian-lakefront manner, "the count has popped the question. "Has he?" inquired the father with interest. "Well, my dear, we don't want any foreign poppers around here, so you just unpop it and let him slide.' And the noble, patriotic girl let him slide.

New Year's Poetry. A last good-bye to the good old year; Welcome the new one with good cheer; Take courage and dispel all fear, Drive care away-dry ev'ry toar, For you can still drink Home Brew Peer. On tap everywhere. Bottled by Jac Bos. Telephone 1668.

Is the greatest gift God ever bestowed upon woman; for it both delighteth the eye, contenteth the mind and winneth the good will and favor of all men. It is so deeply implanted in the human heart that millions bow to it as something to fear as well as worship.

Its magical power operates everywhere. It takes the good man captive as well as the miscellaneous one. Masters and teachers of men, as well as children and scholars of life, bow at its shrine. Statesman, artist, poet and merchant all pay homage to its supremacy.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE

Is the scientific preparation that restores a neglected and blemished face to its former

It has been in use more than one hundred years by the society ladies of Paris, and has been found a pleasant and permanent cure for Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, Blotches, Extreme Redness, Acne, Eczema, Excessive Oiliness, Tan, Sallowness, Brown Spots, Blackheads and Roughness.

It does not give the face a faded out or whitewashed appearance, as the name Bleach would imply, but restores the skin to its natural youthful color, making it soft and fair as a babe's, leaving a tint as beautiful as the blush of a red rose misted with the dew of heaven.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH

Is distinct from all balms, creams, lotions, washes, etc., as it does not require continual use, but is a per-

Dear Madam:

SPECIAL TICKET SALE FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS LADIES.

It is our desire that every lady in Indianapolis shall give EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH a fair trial, and for this reason we make the following offer: Every person presenting this ticket to any of the druggists whose names appear on the same, will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, one cake of EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE SOAP with the first purchase of a bottle of Empress Josephine Face Bleach.

Empress Josephine Face Bleach retails at 75c per bottle; the Powder at 50c, and the Soap at 25c.

No Soap given away inless Journal Ticket is presented.

LOVED ONE OF HER OWN SEX.

Strange Infatuation that Caused a Husband to Leave Home and a Wife to Commit Suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- A strange story of

one woman's love for another came to light to-day when Mrs. Etta Harrington, a handsome woman of thirty-two years, tried to kill herself at her home, No. 18 Onehundred-and-thirty-fifth street, this morning. She shot herself in the left breast, and is now in the Harlem Hospital dying. Her father is John Haynes, president of the National and Mutual Insurance Company, of Yonkers, N. Y., and her husband, with whom she had not lived for several years, is Frank T. Harrington, of Louisville, Ky .. a traveling salesman. The cause of the separation of the couple, as told by Mr. Haynes, may be laid at the door of Miss Sadie Carson, a member of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. She is about thirty years old and quite comely. Mr. Haynes said that ten years ago were married. A year after their marriage Miss Carson met his daughter and they became fast friends. Miss Carson then took up her home with the Harringtons. Mr. Harrington soon began to realize that Miss Carson exercised a wonderful influence over his wife, and demanded that she be sent away, but his wife would not have it. For two years matters ran along in this way, Mr. Harrington being away from home most of the time. On returning home from a trip about two years ago he made a final demand that the woman der a redoubled load of contempt. The should leave his home, and on the refusal of his wife to send her away, they separated. The home was broken up and Miss Carson and Mrs. Harrington behousekeeping together. For a year, Mr. Haynes says, his daughin the bands ter was powerless of the Carson woman. All the money he gave her went for presents, he says, to the object of her infatuation. Finally, about last July, the two quarreled, and Mrs. Harrington returned to the home of her parents. She was low-spirited and melancholy. After a short stay at home she tried to make up with Miss Carson, but the latter would have nothing to do with her. Christmas day Mrs. Harrington sent Miss Carson a gold watch, but received no acknowledgement of the present. She again became melancholy and last evening told her father she was going to kill the woman. She went to the Young Woman's Christian Association rooms last evening, apparently resolved to carry out her threst. She returned home early, however, much dejected, and shortly after midnight fired the shot that may end

FROLICSOME BULLS AND BEARS.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange Celebrate the Close of the Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- There was high inks on the Stock Exchange this morning. The buyers and sellers of railroads, and bonds, and stocks, forgot, for the moment, their love of gain, and gold, and romped about as at a picnic. It was a grand farewell to the year 1892. In celebration of the event the members reveled in the joys of a genuine Christmas-tree, loaded with glittering ornaments and toys. And there was a rollicking, jolly old Santa Claus, fat and full of fun, who dispensed the presents to the various members. Judging by the pile of presents not a member escaped. One gray grandfather received a jumping-jack and another a large wax doll-one that could open and shut its eyes and as the veteran traders received their gifts the crowd fairly went into convulsions of laughter. The fun began at 10:30 o'clock with a "grand entree" of members of the Exchange in holiday attire, headed by a brass band, through the Broad-street doors of the Exchange. After marching around the room, executing a series of movements, the crowd assembled in front of the Christmas tree, which stood upon a platform in front of the rostrum. R. H. Halstead executed the functions of Santa Claus and distributed the gifts. After the tree had been stripped by Kriss Kringle the members deported themselves in a manner that for gayety would have done justice to a crowd of Yale students after winning the football championship. The galleries were crowded with visitors.

MISPLACED ADVERTISING, There Is a Lot of It Which Only Disgusts

the Mind.

London Graphic. Alfred Waterhouse deserves cordial thanks for the vigorous way in which he has called attention to the inconvenience and appoyance caused to the public by a large class of advertisers. Against advertisements of the right kind and in the right place no one has a word to say. It is of genuine service not only to the advertiser, but to every class of the community. But when we visit remote Welsh mountains and valleys, or walk along the seashore, or stroll in pretty country lanes. we do not want to be confronted by great staring announcements to the effect that some one is prepared to supply us at moderate price with the best quality of soap, or mustard, or tea. Nor is it pleasant to see in the streets of cities vast boardings covered with jarring masses of detestable colors, consisting of the pufts of rival tradesmen, and the boasts of persons who have provided some kind of public entertainment. Still less do we like. when we are traveling, to be so confused by advertisements that we can, with difficulty. make out the name of the station at which

we may wish to alight. In these things

the same time irritated by the display of all that is most vulgar and repulsive in the commercial spirit. The law takes care that undue offense shall not be given to our sense of hearing and sense of smell, and, as Mr. Marshall Bulley has pointed out, there is at least equal reason why it should protect from outrage the most precious of all our senses-that of sight. The matter is not really one of very great difficulty. All that is necessary is that it shall be taken in hand by local authorities and by 'railway directors, and that definite rules, in accordance with good taste, shall be laid down, with which advertisers shall be required to comply. No one would lose anything by the change, and the community would gain much.

THE FOURTH WISE MAN.

Lost from Those Who Followed the Star, He Wandered Long in Search of the King.

Henry Van Dyke, in January Harper. Then again there was a silence in the Hall of Dreams where I heard the story of this other wise man; and the silence seemed to me like a space of many years. his daughter became acquainted with her | so that I cannot tell what things befell busband and about five years ago they him in the land of Egypt, where he went to seek the king, nor into what other lands he wandered on his quest. But this I heard in vague words, dimly understood, that he studied much in the ancient Hebrew writings, and from them he came to believe that the King must suffer, and be distressed, and be cast into prison. So Artaban looked for him among the oppressed and afflicted, the sick and the wounded, and the prisoners. The great desire to see the King's face burned more and more strongly in the wise man's heart, and he inquired diligently concerning him. But though he found none to worship, he found many to help; and as he fed the hungry, and clothed the naked, and healed the wounded, and comforted the captive, his years went by more swiftly than the weaver's shuttle that flashes back and forth through the growing web. And ever as he carried the pearl, his last jewel, next to his heart, it gained a mellower luster, a light soft and tremulous, and iridescent colors played over it like memories of the lost sapphire and ruby. Then at last, while I was thinking of this pearl and what it might mean, I heard the end of the story of the other wise

Three and thirty years had Artaban-

passed in his wanderings; his hair, once darker than the cliffs of Zagros, was now covered with wintry snow, and his eyes were dull as embers lingering among the asnes of a spent fire. Worn and weary, and ready to die, but still seeking the King, he had come for the last time to Jerusalem, the holy city. It was the day after the Passover, and the streets were thronged. A strange excitement seemed to agitate the crowd, and a secret tide was sweeping multitudes towards the northern gate of the city. Artaban joined himself to a little group of Parthians, Jewish exiles from his own country who had come up to the Temple for the feast, and asked them whither they were going. "We are going. they answered "to a place called Golgotha, outside the city wails. For it is said that one Jesus of Nazareth, who has done many mighty and merciful works among the people, has been taken by the priests, and delivered to Pilate, and crucified on the Hill of the Skull, because he said that he was the King of the Jews." The Magian's tired heart beat more quickly as he heard again these mystic words which had led him for a lifetime over land and sea, Dark and mysterious were the tidings, for how could it be that the King should perish! But he said within himseif, "The ways of God are stranger than the thoughts of man, and it may be that I shall find my King in the hands of his enemies and offer my pearl for his ransom ere he dies.

So Artaban followed the multitude, with slow and painful steps, towards the Damascus gate. But as he passed by the door of Herod's prison there met him a guard of Macedonian soldiers, who were dragging with them a young maiden with torn dress and disheveled hair, thrusting her with rude blows towards the aungeon. As the old man paused to look at her with pity, she stretched forth her band and caught the edge of his long white robe. "Have mercy on me," she cried, "and deliver me if thou canst. Omy Prince, for also am one of the children of Iran. My father was a merchant of Persia, and he is dead, and I am seized for his debts to be sold as a slave. Save me from worse than death. Artaban trembled. It was the old con-

flict in his soul which had met him on the

plain of Babylon and in the cottage of

Bethlebem-the conflict between the desire of faith and the pity of love. He drew the pearl from his breast and laid it in the hand of the slave. "Take thy ransom, daughter; it is the last of my treasures which I had kept for the King. While he spoke there came a great darkness over the sky, and shuddering tremors ran through the earth, heaving like the bosom of one who struggles with a mighty grief. The walls of the house rocked to and fro. Dust clouds filled the air. The soldiers fied in dismay. But the wise man and the slave girl whom he had ransomed crouched helpless beneath the wall. With the last thrill of the earthquake a heavy tile, loosened from the rooi, fell and smote the old man on the forehead. He lay breathless and pale, with the blood trickling from the wound. As the maiden bent over him to see whether he was dead, through the silence there came a voice, small, and still, and very distinct, like music sounding from a long distance. in which the notes are clear, but the words are lost. The girl turned to look if some one had spoken from the window above them, but she saw no one, Then the old man's lips began to move as if in answer, and she heard him say in the ancient Persian tongue: "Not so, my Lord! for when saw I thee an there ought to be order and measure, so hungered, and fed theef or thirsty, and were cured by him. It may turn out, after that people may learn how their various gave the drink? When saw I thee a all, that Professor Koch has contributed to wants are to be supplied, without being at stranger, and took thee inf or naked, an inestimable boon for the race.

and clothed theef When saw I thee sick or in prison, and came unto thee! Three and thirty years I sought thee, but I have never seen thy face, nor ministered on earth to thee, my King." He ceased, and the strange sweet voice came again, and again the maid understood it not. But the dying soul of Artaban heard these words, "Verily I say unto thee, inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, thou hast done it unto me." A still radiance of wonder and joy rested on his white face, like the ray of dawn on a mountain peak. One long last breath of relief exhaled gently from his breast. His journey was ended; his treasures were accepted. The other wise man had found the King.

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[JOURNAL TICKET.]

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THE HOURS OF THE DAY.

An Editor Who Has Been Advising Women Meets with a Set-Back.

Kate Field's Washington. A woman entered the editorial room of The Intimate Friend. She had an intelligent face and was apparently a well-to-do housewife. She looked healthy, but just now she seemed to be suffering from some unusual exhaustion, as if she had recently passed through an especially trying experience. Her eyes were sunken and had a look of fever in them. They showed the

need of sleep. She walked unsteadily to the desk in the corner of the room. At that desk sat the lady who conducted the "Cozy Council Corner," the domestic department of the periodical.

"I have recently begun taking The Intimate Friend," said the visitor faintly. It was an effort for her to speak. The editor smiled at this evidence of a sane spirit. She pulled a chair around, and the visitor sat down with a weary

"I take the paper for the sake of your department," the subscriber continued, "and I have called to speak to you about a mistake that I think has been made." "I cannot comprehend how any mistake could possibly be made in this department," the editor replied. Her face, her voice and her manner had all become very

sigh.

severe. "What do you refer to?" "The wrong edition has been sent to me -the edition printed for some other section. I know you have an enormous circulation and such a mistake might easily be

The editor smiled again, and was molli-"Yes," she said, "our circulation extends

to all parts of the civilized world. But we have no special editions for different localities. Every copy is like every other copy. "It is very strange. I am sure there is a mistake somewhere, and it has given me a great deal of trouble. I'll tell you how it is, I do my own work, and have always managed well enough. I was satisfied, and so was my husband, and so were the children. Well, I read what you said about housework, and I began to think I hadn't been working in altogether the right way. I thought I ought to go more according to a

xed system, as you said. "That is unquestionably the only right way to work. intelligent system is everything; and with every detail of each day's work explained, as I have explained it in the Cozy Council Corner, any capable housewife ought to be able to order her home in an absolutely perfect manner."

"That is what I thought. I like to do the best I can. So I gave up my old ways and began on the intelligent system you described. I set out to do everything you laid down for every day's work, except the hour's music practice. I couldn't do that, for I haven't anything to play on, and couldn't play on it if had; but I undertook everything else, just as you said. I followed your instructions about cooking, and dish-washing, and sweeping, and dusting, and caring for the lamps, and scouring everything, and waxing everything, and decorating everything, and improving my mind, and keeping up my social duties, and furbishing up all my accomplishments, and-and all that. I studied French while I was brushing my hair, and I decorated a bureau scarf while I was mending Johnny's trousers. I can't teil you how I enjoyed sitting down to read for half an hour, as you say every woman ought to do every day.' "There is nothing more necessary than

that! It keeps the mind bright and act-"Yes, and it rests a body so! And that fifteen-minute nap in the middle of the day, that you say every women ought to

'She must take it! It is a necessity!" "It was in my case; for if I hadn't had that I shouldn't have had any sleep at all. I worked right along from sunrise to sunrise, not taking time to go to bed-"If you will kindly state your difficulty," said the editor in a freezing tone; "this is

my busy time. "I have stated it. This is the third day since I began on the intelligent system. haven't had time for a wink of sleep except those lifteen-minute nans-

The editor rang the bell for the office-boy to show the visitor out. "And the first day's work isn't done vet. So I thought you must be sending me the wrong edition of The Intimate Friend-the

edition printed for some of those arctic countries where the day is six months long, and where the women have a six months' night to sleep and rest up in after their day s work."

The Koch Cure. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The cure for consumption discovered by Professor Keeh, which created such an excitement two years ago, may not be the failure which the public have accounted it. An English physician named Hunter and a German pathologist named Klebs, working independently of each other, are reported to have succeeded in eliminating from the Koch lymph the deleterious substances, foreign to its true remedial principle, which gave rise to the unfavorable symptoms in the Koch treatment. This purified lymph. it is said, has been used cuccessfully by both these practitioners in experiments upon animals, and Dr. Klebs reports that in man over 18 per cent, of seventy-five

cases of marked pulmonary tuberculosis